

THE OLDER POPULATION

IN

GEORGIA

Georgia Department of Labor
Employment Security Agency
Labor Information Systems

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Affiliated With
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COUNTIES INCLUDED IN
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

<u>SMSA</u>	<u>COUNTIES</u>
ALBANY	* Dougherty and Lee
ATLANTA	Butts, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb *DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, *Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Newton, Paulding, Rockdale, Walton
AUGUSTA	*Richmond and Columbia, Georgia and Aiken, S.C.
COLUMBUS	Chattahoochee and *Muscogee, Georgia and Russell, Alabama
MACON	*Bibb, Houston, Jones and Twiggs
SAVANNAH	*Chatham, Bryan and Effingham

* County where central city is located.

INTRODUCTION

This report on older workers is prepared in order to provide labor market information on "Special Worker Groups" as outlined by the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) of the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL).

Important changes in the age structure of the population and the labor force have occurred during the period 1960-1970, and further changes are predicted for the final decades of the twentieth century. The relative importance of the younger age group is expected to decline markedly over the next few decades, while that of persons 45 and over increases dramatically.

These changes in the age structure of the population will reflect the decline in the fertility rate which will produce a decrease in the relative importance of the younger population, and a decline in the mortality rate, which to a great extent, is the result of improvements in the health-care of middle-aged and older persons. These two factors are likely to bring about major changes regarding Social Security and pension coverage, educational investment, housing, transportation, and health services in what has been a youth-oriented society.

The aging of the total population will be accompanied by a "graying" of the labor force in the years ahead. By the end of this century, those aged 35 to 54 years will represent slightly more than half of the working age population, as members of the postwar "baby boom" move into their middle years, while those aged 20 to 34 will account for less than 35 percent, in contrast to 45 percent in 1980.

At the same time, the labor force problems of the younger workers, such as job seeking and unemployment, may decline in relative importance as the special difficulties of middle aged and older workers present themselves in the minds of the policy makers. Among these concerns is the possibility that many older jobseekers will encounter obstacles in finding suitable employment as the economy is called upon to support more and more persons in full or partial retirement.

In making a study of the older population we find that there is no clear and concise definition of the word "old". The chronological meaning changes over periods of time and the word can be defined in non-chronological terms by different segments of the population. The definition might focus on the liabilities rather than the assets associated with increasing age. When decisions are made by the above mentioned policy makers regarding the work status and changes of these older groups, such differences in definition can become very important. It is quite common to classify the job-related problems of older workers in terms of structural unemployment and fail to consider the fact that cyclical unemployment could be transformed into a structural problem. Highly trained craft workers in declining trades may become unemployed during a recession, and then remain unemployed even when general economic conditions have improved. Attention must then be given to the fact that some job-related problems of middle-aged or older workers may arise long after the conditions causing those problems have appeared. This is evidenced by the fact that applications for disability benefits under social security among older workers, too young for retirement, tend to rise a few years after a peak in unemployment rates. This idea is also relevant to the issue of indirect and long-term costs of poor working conditions, both mental and physical, and job-related risks.

GEORGIA'S OLDER POPULATION

Number and Proportion of Older Persons*

The number and proportion of older people in Georgia have increased dramatically since 1900 when the 66,000 men and women over age 65 represented only 3.1 percent of the State's population. By 1940 the older population had expanded by over 140 percent to 159,000 persons, and by 1970 it had grown another 132 percent to 367,000. As of mid-1975, 430,000 Georgians aged 65 or over made up 8.7 percent of the total population, a proportion nearly triple that in 1900 (3.1 percent).

The growth rate of the under-65 population, however, has not matched that of the older population. Georgia's total population, which numbered 2.2 million persons in 1900, had more than doubled to 4.9 million by 1974, while the older population had increased more than six-fold. Moreover, during the 1960's the population 65 and over expanded by 26.4 percent, while the population as a whole only grew by 16.4 percent.

Although a majority of the 60-and over population were under 70 in 1970, about 42 percent were over this age, and nearly a quarter were 75 or older. Furthermore, the 75+ age group, which comprised 2.9 percent of the total population, has expanded nearly twice as rapidly as the next younger group. Between 1960 and 1970 the group aged 65-74 increased by 20.7 percent, while the 75- and-over group realized a tremendous growth of 38 percent. Thus, the size of the older population has increased more rapidly than the younger population

*For the purposes of this overview, the terms "older persons" and "elderly" refer to persons aged 65 or older unless otherwise specified.

and the oldest age group has grown even faster.

Several factors have contributed to the expansion of the older population. The increase in the number of births between the late 1800's and the early 1920's largely accounts for its growth up to about 1990. In addition, both the great waves of immigrants who came to this country before World War I and the virtual elimination of many previously fatal diseases of childhood and early adulthood have increased the size of the older age groups (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1973).

Recent national projections of population size which assume only slight decreases in future death rates and relatively little net immigration show that the older population will continue to grow, though at declining rates, in the next few decades. These projections indicate that the 22.4 million Americans aged 65 or over on July 1, 1975 will have increased by 37 percent to number nearly 31 million persons by the year 2000 and by 2020 will be over 42 million. Although dramatic decreases in death rates are not expected in the near future, a major medical or scientific breakthrough could, of course, mean a somewhat larger elderly population than has been projected (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1976).

According to these projections, the elderly will constitute between 10.7 and 12.5 percent of the total population by the turn of the century, depending mainly on the future course of fertility. If birth rates continue at their present very low levels, the aged would represent about 12.5 percent of the total national population in the year 2000. Should fertility increase in the near future to a replacement, or "zero population growth," level, however, the proportion elderly would be about 11.7 percent, and if there are substantial rises in fertility the aged would represent a smaller proportion (10.7 percent) of the total by that time.

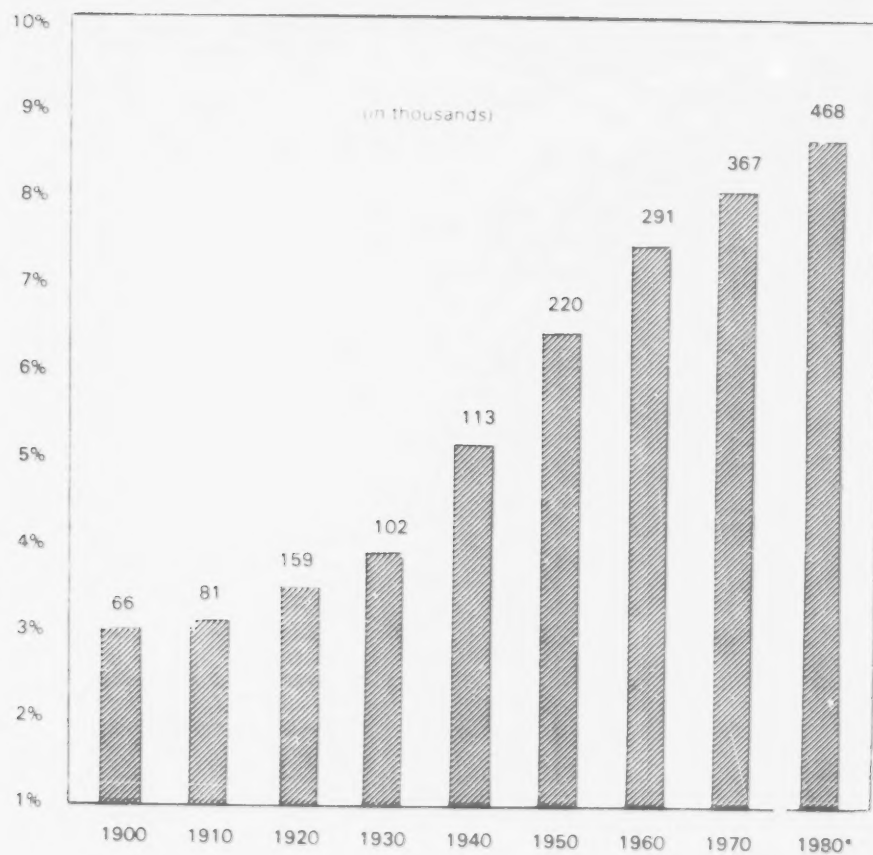
Georgia's older population is expected to expand by over a fourth between 1970 and 1980. That is, if no major reductions in mortality occur and if present birth rates and migration patterns continue, fully 100,000 persons will have been added to the older population, so that by 1980 nine out of every 100 Georgians will be 65 or older. If age 60 rather than 65 is taken as definitive of the older population, the picture is even more striking. In 1970 the 543,000 Georgians aged 60 and over constituted 11.8 percent of the total population, and projections indicate that 670,000 people will be 60 or older by 1980 and will account for 13 percent of the State's population.

Geographic Distribution

Location and Concentration.--In 1970 slightly over two in five older Georgians (41.7 percent) resided in a rural setting. Approximately one-fourth (23.2 percent) lived in urban places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and another fourth (24.5 percent) were located in the large central cities of the State. Only one older person in ten (10.6 percent) lived in the urban fringe (or suburbs) surrounding the central cities, an area inhabited almost exclusively by younger people who comprised over 95 percent of its residents.

Apart from the farm population ("other rural" areas) and the urban fringe, the proportion of persons 65 and over seems to vary according to the size of the place of residence, such that the smaller the place, the greater the percentage of older persons in its population. Thus, in 1970 small towns (i.e., rural places of 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants) had the highest proportion of elderly (10.4 percent), followed by urban places of 2,500 to 10,000 (10 percent), urban places of 10,000 or more (9.2 percent), and central cities (8.8 percent).

Number and Percent of Total Georgia Population
65 Years Old and Over
1900 - 1980



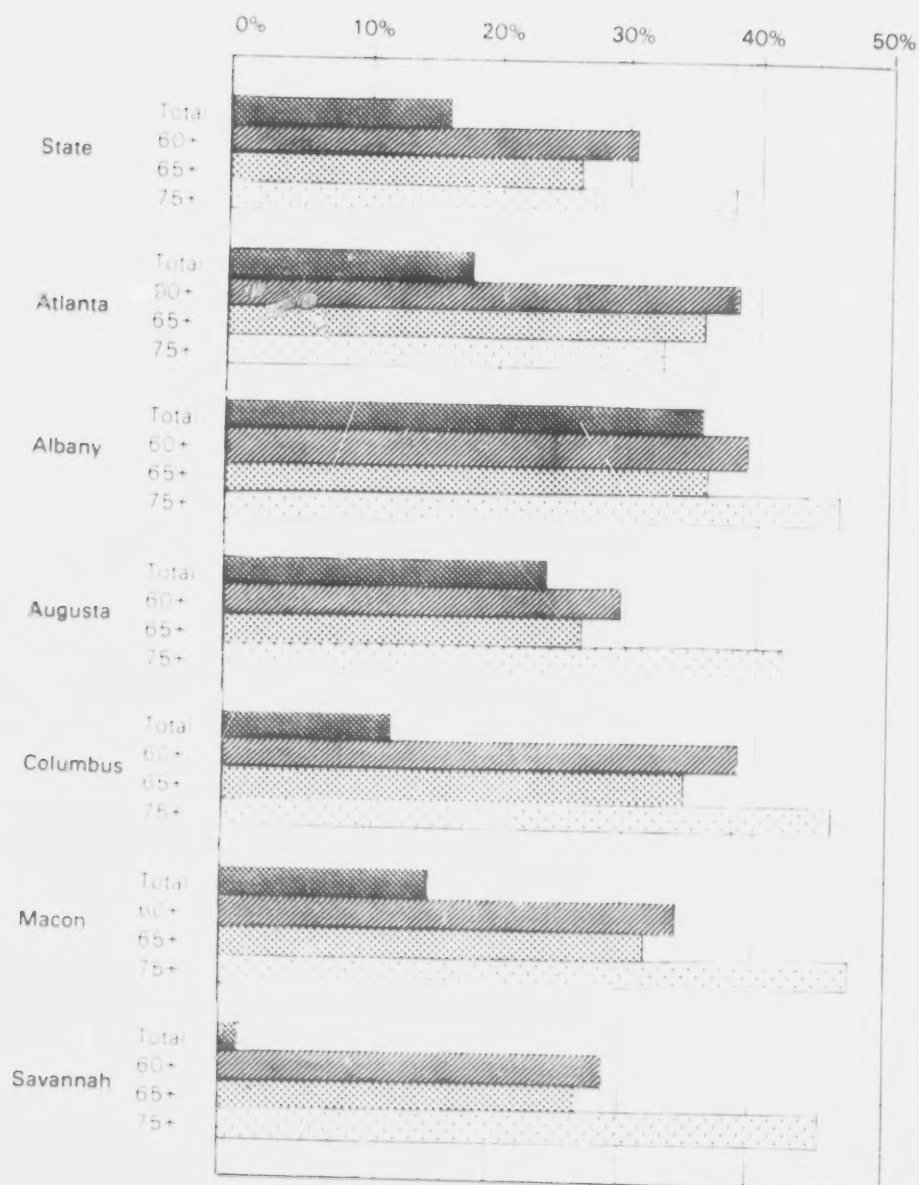
* Projection assumes unchanging fertility, mortality and migration

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1970,
General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-B-12 Georgia Table 21,
Georgia Office of Planning and Budget, State Data Center
Population Projections for Georgia: 1980 - 2000, July 1975.

State and SMSA Comparisons

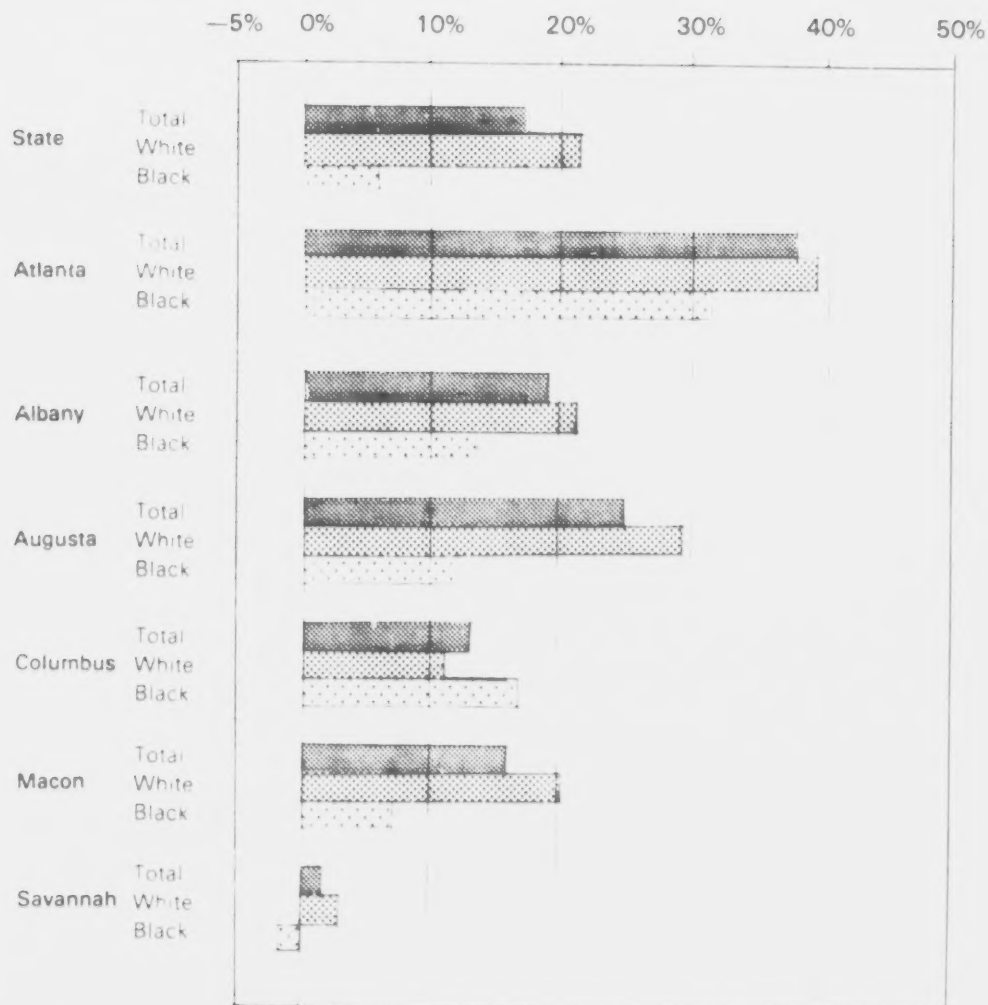
In 1960 over 10 percent of Georgia's population was age 60 and over, and by 1970 this ratio had increased to almost 12 percent. The number in this group increased by some 30 percent during the ten-year period. Georgia's six Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas shared in the gain in varying degrees, the gains were from 28.4 percent in the Savannah SMSA to 38.9 percent in the Atlanta SMSA. The larger percentage increases were dominated by the female segment. Statewide, males increased by 24.2 percent while females rose by 35.2 percent. Among the SMSA's, percentage increases for males ranged from 22.1 percent in the Savannah SMSA to 33.8 percent in the Albany SMSA. The females ranged from 33.0 percent in the Savannah SMSA, to 43.3 percent in the Atlanta SMSA. Among the black and white races the percentage gains, in this 60 and over group, are quite varied. For the state as a whole the white males gained by some 26.5 percent while the black males rose by 16.7 percent. The white females increased by 38.1 percent and the black females gained by 26.0 percent. Among the SMSA's the white males recorded gains ranging from 22.6 percent in the Augusta SMSA (Georgia part), to 39.1 percent in the Albany SMSA. The black males showed smaller increases from 15.1 percent in the Augusta SMSA (Georgia Part), to 44.1 percent in the Columbus SMSA (Georgia Part). The range in the female percentage gains in the SMSA's was not as great as the range among the males. The white females in this group showed percentage gains from 32.8 percent in the Savannah SMSA to 52.4 percent in the Albany SMSA. The black females registered increases from 23.5 percent in the Augusta SMSA (Georgia Part) to 48.5 in the Atlanta SMSA.

Percent Change in Total Population
1960 to 1970
Ages 60 and Over - 65 and Over - 75 and Over



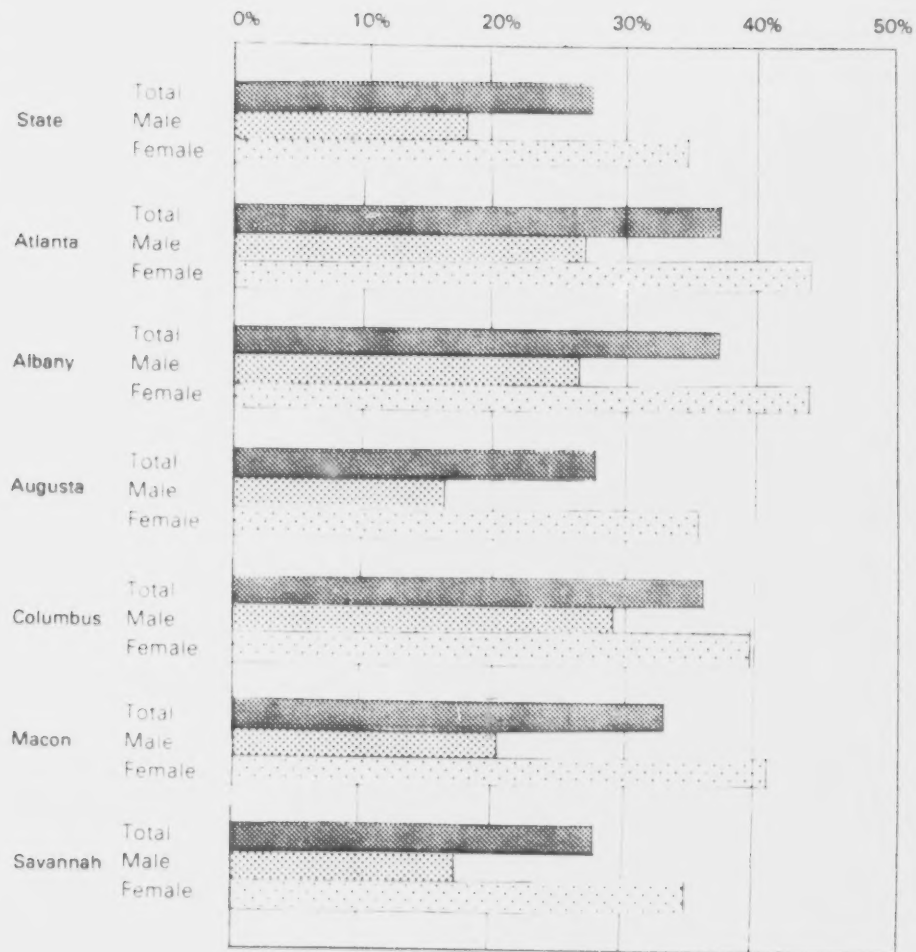
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Census of Population
1960: PC(1)-12B Tables 16 and 27
1970: PC(1)-B12 Tables 20 and 35

Percent Change in State and SMSA's Population
1960 to 1970
Total and Race



Source: Bureau of the Census: Census of Population
1960 PC81-128 Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC81-128 Tables 20 and 35

Percent Change in State and SMSA's Male and Female Population
1960 to 1970
Age Group 65 and Over



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC(1)-128 Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC(1)-B12 Tables 20 and 35

Trends and Migration

Although the proportion of elderly in the suburbs was small, by far the largest percentage increase in the 65 and over population between 1960 and 1970 was made by suburban areas (105 percent). While the elderly population in central cities increased 26 percent, and that in smaller towns rose over 30 percent, the size of the older rural group increased only 13 percent, just half the gain of the older population as a whole.

Interstate migration rates for older persons are quite low. Data comparing residence in 1970 to residence in 1965 show that only 2.8 percent of Georgia's older population had moved from another state during this five-year period. Nearly three-fourths (72.4 percent) of persons 65 or older reported that they had been living in the same house for at least five years compared with less than half (48.6 percent) of the population five years or older. An additional 15 percent of the older population, although having changed houses, had not left their home county.

Between 1960 and 1970, however, Georgia experienced a net in-migration of 14,238 persons 65 or older which accounted for 18.5 percent of the total growth of the older population and 17.5 percent of all net migration. Only 2.9 percent of the total older in-migrants were nonwhite, reflecting a rather heavy black out-migration which resulted in a net loss during the decade of over 126,000 nonwhites of all ages.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth has increased by nearly 23 years since the turn of the century. In other words, a person born in 1900 could expect only a 49-year life span, while a person born in 1973 could look forward to an average of 71.3 years. Recently released figures for 1974 indicate

a continuation of this trend with average life expectancy having climbed to 71.9 years (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1976). At all ages women have longer life expectancies than men: in 1974 the average female could expect to live 75.9 years compared to 68.2 years for the average male. This pattern held true for both whites and nonwhites, with white females having a 7.7-year advantage over white males (76.6 vs. 68.9 years) and nonwhite females outdistancing their male counterparts by 8.3 years (71.2 vs. 62.9).

These improvements in life expectancy have resulted mainly from a drastic reduction in infant mortality and the eradication of several contagious diseases of childhood and early adulthood. Little of the overall increase has been achieved by control of the "old age" diseases, such as cardiovascular disease and cancer, and life expectancy at age 65 has altered very little during this century. A person who reached age 65 in 1900 could contemplate an additional 11.9 years, but 65-year-olds in 1974 could expect only 3.7 years more than that, or 15.6 years. Thus, more people are reaching old age today, but they are not living much longer than were persons who reached age 65 in 1900.

Sex Distribution

Forty years ago there were equal numbers of older men and women in this country; however, the proportion of men has declined steadily since that time, so that one of the most striking and socially important characteristics of today's older population is the heavy imbalance between males and females. Although more males than females are born each year, the higher male death rates from birth onward dictate that, with age, females will increasingly outnumber males. Further, males have benefited less than females from overall declines in death rates (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1976).

In 1970 Georgia's females aged 55-64 held a slight edge (53.7 vs. 46.3 percent) over males of the same age, but their preponderance in the next older age group was markedly greater. Women aged 65-74 outnumbered men of the same age by over 17 percentage points (58.8 vs. 41.2 percent). In the oldest age group (75 and over) there were nearly two females for each male (64.4 vs. 35.6 percent). Interestingly, the State's sex ratios (or the number of men per 100 women) among the older age groups were considerably lower than those for the country as a whole, although both are declining. In 1970 the U. S. ratio was 72 for the 65+ age group, compared to 64.5 for Georgia, and 63.3 for those 75 and over, compared to 55.3 for Georgia.

Georgia's female population aged 65 and over increased nearly twice as rapidly (33.3 percent) between 1960 and 1970 as did the male population (17 percent), so that the excess of older women is growing even larger. While there were 73.5 men 65 and older for every 100 women of that age in 1960, this ratio had dropped to 64.5 by 1970. The disparity is increasing at an even faster pace for the population 75 and over; during the 1960s the ratio plummeted from 67.5 to 55.3, a decrease of over 18 percent. Moreover, if the gap between male and female death rates continues to widen as it has in the past, this proportional imbalance between older men and women will grow even larger.

Marital Status

In 1970 most older Georgians were either married and living with their spouses (45.3 percent) or widowed (42 percent). The number of

single older persons was comparatively small, with 5.4 percent of the men and seven percent of the women having never married, and only a small minority of both sexes having divorced (2.5 percent).

Older women are much more likely to have lost their spouses through death than are older men. This results primarily from the facts that women have greater longevity and generally marry men older than themselves. Further, the older widow's chances of re-marriage are diminished by the fact that widowers 65 and older often marry younger women or divorced or single women of their own age group. Nearly three-fifths (58.5 percent) of older women in Georgia were widows in 1970, and less than a third (29 percent) were married and living with their husbands. On the other hand, the great majority (70.5 percent) of older men were married, and only about one in six (16.7 percent) was widowed. As might be expected, increasing age is accompanied by declining proportions of both men and women who are married and increasing proportions who are widowed.

Living Arrangements

In 1970 the vast majority of older Georgians (95.4 percent) lived in the community. However, older persons, while comprising only 7.9 percent of the State's household population of all ages, constituted a third of its institutional population. Of the 65-and over group, 4.1 percent, or about 15,000 older persons, resided in institutions: 3.3 percent in homes for the aged, 0.7 percent in mental institutions, and 0.1 percent in other institutions providing care or custody. An additional 0.5 percent of the older population lived in group quarters other than institutions, such as general hospitals and boarding and rooming houses.

It is important to note that two of every three older persons living in institutions or other group quarters were 75 years of age or over.

About 82 percent of the older men and 62 percent of the women lived in a family setting in 1970. While over half of the older population (53.7 percent) lived at home as either household heads or wives of heads, another 16 percent resided in families headed by a relative other than their spouse, usually an adult child. About two-fifths of these families also included a member under age 18 and were, for the most part, three-generation families.

Over a fourth (25.5 percent) of the State's 1970 older population lived alone or with nonrelatives (e.g., lodgers, resident employees, or alone or with nonrelatives, about a third (32.9 percent) of older women had such arrangements, reflecting the higher proportion of females who were widowed.

Racial and Ethnic Composition 1/

In 1970 blacks of all ages made up 25.8 percent of Georgia's total population, but the 88,600 blacks 65 and over accounted for only 24.1 percent of the total older population. Stated differently, Georgia's black population had a somewhat smaller proportion (7.5 percent) of persons 65 and over than did the white population (8.2 percent). This difference is primarily a result of the black population's relatively higher birth rates and, secondarily, of the higher death rates among blacks before age 65 and the large immigration of whites prior to World War I.

As in the white population, older black women in Georgia outnumbered older black men in 1970. The sex ratio among blacks 65 and older (64.9 men per 100 women) was very similar to that for whites of this age (64.3). For blacks 75 and over, however, the male - female ratio was somewhat higher (59.5) than the comparable ratio for whites (54.0).

Georgia's population of Spanish heritage had a relatively low proportion of persons 65 or older in 1970. The 890 Spanish-speaking persons aged 65 and over and the 510 aged 60 to 64 comprised only 4.7 percent of the total Spanish-speaking population and 0.4 percent of the State's total older population.

1/ Georgia's Older Population, A Data book on Aging, Office of Aging, Department of Human Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The black aged were more numerous in the areas with large cities. The black percentage was slightly higher in the SMSA's than in the state as a whole, except in the Atlanta and Columbus SMSA's. Although the Atlanta SMSA had some 347,600 blacks in 1970 it showed a percentage of only 21.8, because the area is so large (15 counties, some of which are not heavily populated with minorities) the high ratio in the city of Atlanta is offset. The Albany SMSA had the highest percentage (34.9). The aged blacks (65 and over) followed the same trend as the total population with the Albany SMSA showing the largest black percentage (44.3), and the Atlanta SMSA showing the smallest ratio with 19.5 percent. It is interesting to note that 54.6 percent of the state total population in 1970 lived in the six SMSA's, as did 52.3 percent of the black population,

and that 45.9 percent of the 65 and over population lived in the SMSA's as did 46.2 percent of the blacks, in the same age group.

Educational Levels

Older persons, by and large, have attained educational levels well below those of adults in general. In 1970 the median number of school years completed by Georgia's population aged 25 and over was 10.9, at the same time the median for persons 65 and over amounted to only 7.7 years. Some six percent of the older population had no formal schooling, and 58 percent had completed from one to eight years of school. In contrast, only two percent of the population 25 and older had never attended school, and only 34 percent had no more than an eighth grade education. The proportion of high school graduates in the entire adult population (22 percent) was nearly three times that (8 percent) in the 65-and-over population.

Succeeding generations of American students have achieved higher and higher average levels of education, such that older age groups have lower levels of educational attainment than younger ones. In 1970 males in Georgia aged 60-64 had a median of 8.1 years of schooling, while those in the 65-69 age group had a median of 7.4 years. Likewise, the median for females in the 60-64 bracket was 8.8 years compared to 8.2 years for those aged 65-69. It is also important to note that the older females, like their younger counterparts, had received more schooling than the males. Race also has its effect upon educational attainment, with whites generally having received more education than blacks. The disparity is particularly striking between older white and black males: in 1970 the median number of school years completed by 65-and-over

white males in Georgia (8.1) was more than twice that of black males the same age (3.9).

The foregoing information is not intended to indicate a lack of interest in education or a lack of importance attached to it, in the early part of the twentieth century in Georgia, but rather, a lack of opportunity for a large segment of the population. Much of Georgia's economy, at that time was based upon agricultural work, most of which had to be accomplished by manual labor, and many school-age boys and girls were compelled to go to work at an early age just to maintain the family, hence, for many there was little time for formal schooling.

Educational deficiencies are closely associated with nonparticipation in the labor force, and for many years the relatively limited educational attainment of older workers played an important role in explaining labor force withdrawal among persons aged 45 and over. However, the education gap should begin to narrow since those discharged from military service following World War II were given government subsidized educational opportunities which could not have otherwise been afforded. The picture is even brighter for the children of these ex-service men and women as they have been sent to institutions of higher learning. This is not to say that every young person is a college graduate but the percentages are so much higher today than they have been in the past.

A study by Katz suggests that more highly educated older unemployed workers are less willing to accept new jobs at levels below their previous employment positions; they may also have greater fears of relative

deprivation, and possibly greater financial obligations--all of which may work against the individual in his or her jobseeking behavior. We cannot rule out the role of self-selective influences in the reemployment experience of such persons, regardless of socioeconomic status. 1/

1/ Arnold Katz, "Schooling and Unemployment"

Job Performance and Training

Contrary to popular views, research findings indicate that job performance and productivity are just as high among older workers as among their juniors. In fact, greater variation exists among the members of each age group than between the groups themselves.

Such findings point to the desirability of using functional, rather than chronological, age as a basis for employment decisions regarding older workers. That is, workers should be judged on the basis of their individual capacity to perform a job, rather than by applying such artificial standards as age (or, for that matter, formal education). However, employers still appear to be largely ignorant of recent research findings regarding functional age.

The higher educational attainment levels of today's older workers, combined with accumulating evidence of their retained ability to meet high performance standards, carry clear implications regarding the desirability of training and educating senior members of the labor force. Since learning skills appear to decline insignificantly with age, employers should have no hesitation in opening training and education opportunities (including opportunities for midcareer occupational change) to workers who have reached their middle years. Again, however, employers have not really exploited

these possibilities, even though such training efforts might reduce turnover and lead to more advantageous use of available skills.

Some older workers may be reluctant to enter training programs, partly because their learning skills are inadequate, partly because they expect to experience greater difficulty than younger workers in acquiring new information. However, recent modifications in training methods have been designed to increase success among older trainees with learning deficiencies; moreover, the lack of evidence that job-related physical and mental abilities decline significantly up to the age of 60 and beyond indicates that most older workers face no competitive disadvantage when placed in training programs alongside younger workers.

In any event, the alleged reluctance of older workers to enter training programs may be exaggerated. According to a 1974 Louis Harris survey, nearly half the employed respondents between 40 and 54 years of age expressed interest in learning new skills and in participating in job training programs, as did 37 percent of those 55 to 64 years old.

Employment

In 1970 more than 61,000 older Georgians, representing 16.7 percent of the total over-65 population, were in the labor force either working or actively seeking work. Predictably, a majority of these were between the ages of 65 and 69, and 63 percent were men, even though there were many more women than men in the older population. Labor force participation rates, then, are much higher for older men than for older women, with more than a fourth (26.7 percent) of the men 65 and over either employed or trying to find work compared to only a tenth (10.2 percent) of the women

that age. In addition, a larger proportion of older blacks than whites, particularly black females, were labor force participants.

Labor force participation rates for older men have been dropping in recent years, however. While almost a third (30.8 percent of all older men in Georgia were in the labor force in 1960, only about a fourth were working in 1970. Increasing participation in voluntary retirement programs, declining self-employment, and stringent retirement policies by employers are all factors which have contributed to this decline. In contrast, the percentage of older females who were employed increased slightly during the decade from about nine to ten percent, a change which, though small, was in concert with recent increases in labor force participation by women of all ages.

Of those persons 65 and over who were in the labor force, nearly all (97.2 percent) were actually employed, although 37.1 percent were employed only part-time. The percentage of women working part-time (41.7) was somewhat higher than that of men (34.4), and older women were more likely than men to be unemployed (3.2 vs. 2.5 percent). The reverse was true for older blacks, however, who had unemployment rates of 3.9 percent for males and 2.6 percent for females.

Unemployment

The most important labor market problems of middle-aged and older workers stem from the unemployment experience. Although it is common knowledge that the unemployment rate is lower among older workers than

among younger labor force members, the impact of unemployment upon the senior workers is likely to have more detrimental effects, such as, pronounced reduction in income during retirement years, especially if the unemployment duration is prolonged. The unemployed older worker is also more likely to experience major difficulties in the search for reemployment. Aside from the fact that potential employers may discriminate against workers aged 45 and over, the older job-seeker may prolong the job search in hopes of finding a position which matches the previous one in terms of skill requirements, salary, and status. At the same time, long-term unemployment may be especially costly for members of this group, who often have younger dependents and rather large financial obligations.

During periods of economic recovery, the proportions unemployed 15 weeks or more are the highest among workers aged 45 to 64 years, indicating that unemployed older workers are among the least likely to benefit from economic improvements and the most likely to withdraw from the labor force prematurely, as a result of discouragement. For example, the results of one study showed that the number of unemployed persons aged 25 to 34 years decreased 60 percent from 1975 to 1976, in contrast to a 30 percent decrease for those aged 45 to 54, 21 percent for those aged 55 to 64 and 15 percent for those 65 years and over. The forced idleness of these experienced and often highly-skilled workers results in productivity losses, as well as in skill obsolescence in some individual cases.

Local economic conditions have a greater impact on the labor force participation patterns of older workers than upon the younger working group.

Localized recessions or plant shutdowns can cause a decision among many older workers to withdraw from the labor force -- a decision which is often reinforced by the relative immobility of persons in this age group, who are less likely to pull up stakes, abandoning friends, family, and home in the search for employment. Furthermore older workers do not necessarily reenter the job market, once the unemployment rate declines.

Underemployment

In the study of underemployment one quickly discovers this to be a very indefinite and nebulous subject among any age group of workers and particularly among older employees. The fact that workers are not performing at their greatest potential, can be attributed to the lack of opportunities open to them, it can be attributed to the lack of motivation within the employee himself or herself, or the lack of basic training available which would equip the worker to perform more complicated tasks. Here the subject of discrimination, whether it exists between individuals, races or sexes, must be studied, if a solution to this problem is to be found, and the upward mobility of potentially capable workers is to be accomplished. One segment of the unemployment question is located in case studies of black males who achieved higher education degrees in the late 1940's and the 1950's, but remained victims of race discrimination in the world of employment, thereby being "Underemployed." Although no study of a systematic nature has been publicized to indicate if recent changes have been made in equal employment opportunities, current newspaper and magazine articles suggest a great amount of racial bias has become history. One of the barriers to upward mobility for the elderly, of course, is age, which immediately brings up the question, how do you define "old?" Another

contributing factor to underemployment could be that the older worker has become "locked in" (because of pension rights and other equities built up over time) and thus is reluctant to seek upwardly-mobile opportunities. Has long-term experience with such underemployment produced an "adaptation" on their part, or resignation to the status quo? To what extent does the same set of circumstances occur today among older men and women not only in minority groups but in all groups, and with what implications for the future?

Personal Income

The older population is essentially a low-income group: nearly four of every five older Georgians who had incomes in 1969 received less than \$3,000. The median annual income of the State's nearly 335,000 older individuals receiving income (91 percent of the total 65+ group) was only \$1,380, or less than half that (\$2,963) of persons just below retirement age (60-64) and only 39 percent of that (\$3,555) of all persons 14 and over. Not unexpectedly, the median income of the older males (\$1,881) was considerably higher than that of the older females (\$1,017). The relative income position of persons 75 and over was even lower; the median income for males of this age was \$1,577, and for females it was still less, \$923.

Aged blacks also tend to suffer income deficiency, both in an absolute and a relative sense. While the median income of older whites in 1969 was \$1,535 (\$2,162 for males and \$1,160 for females), that of older blacks was much lower at \$955 for the year, with males receiving \$1,353 and females only \$798.

Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals

With respect to income, families headed by persons 65 or over were at a significant disadvantage when compared to families of all ages. The median annual income of older-headed families was \$3,682 in 1969, some \$4,492 below that for all families. Families headed by younger persons (35-44 years) had a median income (\$9,814) which was more than 2.5 times that received by older families. Over two-fifths (42.8 percent) of the older families had incomes of less than \$3,000. Similarly, older persons living alone or with nonrelatives had incomes significantly less than their younger counterparts. With a median income of \$1,375, the older "unrelated individuals" received less than one-third (29.9 percent) the income of comparable individuals aged 35 to 44 (\$4,603).

Poverty

The aged are much more likely than younger persons to have incomes below the poverty level.* The proportion of older Georgians with poverty level incomes in 1969 (39.6 percent) was nearly twice that for the population of all ages (20.1 percent). While persons 65 and older constituted only eight percent of the total population, they accounted for 15.7 percent of the State's poor.

The incidence of poverty is much greater among certain groups of older Georgians, especially women, blacks, those residing in rural areas, and those living alone or with nonrelatives. Approximately 48,000 older family heads, or 35.6 percent of all 65+ heads, reported incomes below the poverty level in 1969. Older female heads of families, however, were slightly more likely than older male heads to have poverty-level incomes (39.8 vs 34.4 percent), and black family heads 65 or over were about twice as likely as whites of the same age to have such incomes (55.9 vs 28.7 percent). In addition, older family heads in rural areas had a higher poverty rate than those living in urban areas (44.4 vs 27.8 percent).

Unrelated individuals aged 65 or over, most of whom lived alone, were especially likely to be poor. Over 67 percent of this group had incomes below the poverty level, a proportion almost double that of older family heads (35.6 percent). Indeed, the incidence of poverty among older black females who were unattached to a family was nearly nine out of ten (87.1 percent). Again, the elderly unrelated individuals residing in rural areas were more likely to be poor than those in urban areas (76.8 vs 62.2 percent).

Sources of Income

The elderly derive their income from a number of sources. In 1967 retirement benefits constituted the largest single source of income (37 percent)

*The Bureau of the Census used criteria and a methodology established by the Social Security Administration to construct specific poverty levels for a full-range of families and individuals by age, sex of the family head, family size and composition, and farm-nonfarm residence. If an individual or family's total income was less than its corresponding poverty cutoff, the individual or family was classified as poor. For 1969 the poverty level averaged \$1,888 for unrelated individuals under age 65 and \$2,441 for couples with heads under 65. For 65+ unrelated individuals and couples with heads 65 or older, the poverty level averaged \$1,749 and \$2,194, respectively,

received by older Americans as a group. Social Security benefits, which were paid to 86 percent of all older couples and individuals, provided the bulk of these payments (26 percent), and the remainder (11 percent) was provided by other public and private pension plans.

Earnings from employment accounted for about 30 percent of the aggregate income of older persons in 1967. However, since only 27 percent of the older couples and individuals had earnings during the year, this relatively large portion of the aggregate income was distributed among relatively few older people. Nationally, the 12 percent of all older family heads who were working full-time year-round in 1973 had a median income of \$12,171 which was 89 percent higher than that for all older families. (Administration of Aging, 1975).

Third in importance as a source of income were assets (interest, dividends, and rents) which, though providing some income for half of the elderly population, accounted for only 25 percent of the total income. Three percent of the income received by older persons in 1967 came in the form of public assistance, three percent from veterans benefits, and two percent from all other sources, including contributions from relatives and friends outside the household.

Thus, while earnings, Social Security benefits, and assets each supply a significant share of the older population's total income, Social Security is by far the most prevalent. In 1974 the 356,184 Georgians aged 65 and over who were receiving Social Security benefits accounted for 55.5 percent of the beneficiaries of all ages. Another 11.8 percent (75,840 persons) were aged 60 to 64. The increases in Social Security benefits since 1970 (totaling 82 percent) have greatly improved the financial situation of older Americans. However, the average monthly payment for Georgia's retired workers in December 1974 was only \$164, or \$1,968 a year, which was 12.8 percent below the national monthly average of \$188. Moreover, 70 percent of the State's retired

workers received payments of less than \$200 per month,

The Supplemental Security Income program (SSI), a Federal program which supplements the incomes of financially needy persons who are over 65, blind, or disabled, is another source of support for the aged. In 1975 the maximum monthly SSI payment for persons meeting the categorical eligibility requirements and having no other countable income was \$157.70 for an individual and \$236.60 for a couple. This program, then, insures a minimum annual income of \$1,892 for individuals and \$2,839 for couples (U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging, 1976). As of March, 1975 over 95,500 Georgians 65 and older, or about 22 percent of the older population, were receiving SSI payments averaging \$79 per month. Georgia ranked fourth nationwide in the proportion of the older population (221 per 1,000) receiving SSI payments in June 1974; however, only 151 of every 1,000 older persons in the State were receiving both SSI and Social Security payments.

Cost of Living

Since the income of most older persons is substantially lower than that of younger persons, it is not surprising that their consumption patterns are quite different. Older people spend proportionately more on food, housing, and medical care than do younger people and, necessarily, devote a smaller share of their income to items such as transportation, clothing, household furnishings, and recreation.

Health

Health Problems and Their Impact.--Although older people are subject to a large number of acute illnesses (lasting less than three months), their most frequent health problems result from chronic conditions (those which are

permanent or long-lasting). A recent national survey found that about 86 percent of the older population not living in institutions suffered one or more chronic conditions (National Center for Health Statistics, 1974). Those which afflict the elderly with the greatest frequency are heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, and arthritis. Other chronic conditions include impairment of vision and hearing, dental problems, and orthopedic defects.

Statistics on activity and mobility limitations due to chronic conditions can be used as rough indicators of impairment to estimate the need for community services such as nursing care, physical therapy, personal care services, and so on. According to a 1972 survey of the U.S. aged, over half (56.8 percent) of older people in the community had no physical limitation on activities, either because they had no chronic condition or because the condition did not interfere with their activities. However, five percent of the elderly had some limitations but not on their major activity (working or keeping house); 21.6 percent had limitation on their major activity; and 16.3 percent were unable to carry out their major activity. In addition, while 82 percent of the older persons reported no limitation on their mobility, 5.8 percent experienced some trouble getting around alone, 6.7 percent needed help to get around, and 5.2 percent were homebound.

Statistics on causes of death by age group furnished additional indications of the medical needs of the older population. Heart disease was by far the leading cause of death among persons aged 65 and over during 1973, accounting for 41.8 percent of Georgia's deaths in this age group. The second leading cause of death among the State's elderly was cerebrovascular disease (mainly stroke) which was responsible for 19 percent of the deaths. Next in order were malignant neoplasms (cancer) (13.9 percent), influenza and pneumonia (four percent), and arteriosclerosis (3.8 percent). Interestingly, cancer and cerebrovascular disease caused nearly equal proportions (15.7 vs. 15.6 percent) of the

deaths among older males, while the older females were nearly twice as susceptible to cerebrovascular disease (22.3 percent) as to cancer (12.2 percent).

Use of Health Services.--Since health problems generally increase with advancing age, the older population plays a major role in the demand for health services. In 1973 noninstitutionalized older people had about a one-in-six chance of being hospitalized during the year, a risk considerably greater than that for people under age 65 (one in ten). Older persons were over twice as likely to require more than one hospital stay during a year (3.8 vs. 1.6 percent) and, once hospitalized, stayed longer than younger patients (12.2 vs. 7.2 days). In addition, persons aged 65 or over averaged one-third more physician visits per year than did those in the younger population (6.5 vs. 4.8 visits) (Administration on Aging, 1975).

Health Care Expenditures.--The greater health care needs of older people are reflected in the level of expenditures required to meet them. In fiscal year 1974 persons over 65, comprising about ten percent of the U.S. population, incurred nearly 30 percent of the total expenditures for personal health care (26.7 billion out of almost \$90.3 billion). Moreover, per capita health care expenditures for elderly persons were nearly three times as high as those for individuals aged 19-64 (\$1,218 vs. \$420) and were 8.8 percent higher than they had been in 1973.

Over the last nine years governmental funding of health care through Medicare and for the needy through Medicaid has significantly reduced the financial burden of health care for the aged. Nationally, public funds paid about 60 percent of the health care expenditures for older persons during fiscal year 1974 with private payments, consisting of private health insurance (five percent) and direct payments to providers of health care (34 percent), supplying

the remainder. Approximately 87 percent of the public funds spent for this age group were Medicare or Medicaid payments, which met 38 percent and 15 percent, respectively, of the elderly's health bill (Mueller and Gibson, 1975).

As of July 1, 1974 there were 415,435 older Georgians enrolled in either the Medicare hospital insurance program (HI), the supplementary medical insurance program (SMI), or both. The total reimbursements in fiscal year 1972 for both phases of the Medicare program (HI and SMI) in the State amounted to \$116,261,000, and the average reimbursement for persons enrolled in HI, SMI, or both was \$301. In addition, almost 113,000 of Georgia's older population received one or more services through the medical assistance program (Medicaid) during fiscal year 1975. Payments to vendors (providers) of medical services totaling \$95.6 million were made on behalf of these recipients. As might be expected, payments for long-term care in skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities accounted for a large majority (73 percent) of the total payments.

Despite the increased role of government, the expense of medical care remains a major factor in the budget of the aged. The share of the elderly's health bill paid by Medicare has dropped in recent years. Nationally, the average direct payment made by older persons in 1974 was \$415, or \$26 more than the previous year and more than double the \$206 paid in 1969 (Mueller and Gibson, 1975). Unfortunately, these increased costs have not meant additional benefits for the program's participants. In fact, as the cost of taking part in the program has risen, benefits have had a tendency to decline, and at present over half of Medicare beneficiaries find it necessary to supplement their coverage with private health insurance policies (U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging, 1976). However, insurance benefits paid only a small portion (five percent) of the elderly's total costs.

The quality and quantity of general hospitals and nursing homes are of particular importance to older people. As of January 1, 1975 Georgia had 183 short-stay general hospitals with some 22,000 beds, and Medicare-participating hospitals of this type were providing 51.5 beds per 1,000 enrollees in July 1974. Georgia had 251 skilled nursing units and 94 intermediate care facilities in 1975 which together provided a total of 29,338 patient beds. These facilities, however, were distributed unevenly around the State.

A number of different types of facilities including state and private mental hospitals with psychiatric services, and outpatient mental health clinics, are available to the state's older persons with mental or emotional problems. Over 700 older (60 and over) Georgians were residents in state mental facilities in 1975, accounting for 10.7 percent of all such patients. The primary disability of most of these older patients (69.6 percent) had been diagnosed as mental illness. While persons 60 and older accounted for only about 12 percent of the older population, the older mentally ill made up some 20.3 percent of all the mentally ill patients in state facilities. Seventeen percent of the older patients were diagnosed as mentally retarded. Another ten percent of the older patients had alcohol related problems, while only 0.4 percent had been admitted for other drug abuse problems. It is important to note that only about 1,000 of the more than 33,000 clients utilizing state mental health outpatient clinics in July 1974, were 65 or older.

Housing

Adequate housing is a major concern for all age groups, but it is especially important for the elderly. With retirement and increased leisure, many older persons are able to spend more time in their homes, but their decreased mobility and stamina often make home maintenance and heavy housecleaning problematic. Furthermore, many older persons, because of their reduced and

fixed incomes, find it difficult to keep or obtain appropriate housing priced within their ability to pay. In fact, many are forced to relinquish the housing of their choice because needed community services or safe and suitable housing at an affordable price is not available.

Housing Units with Older Household Heads.--In 1970 one-sixth (16.5 percent) of the 1,369,225 occupied dwelling units in the State were occupied by households with heads 65 or older, a proportion more than twice that of older people in the total population (8.0 percent). Of the units headed by older persons, about 63 percent (142,385) were family homes. Persons living alone, the great majority of whom were females (79.8 percent), occupied the remaining 83,710 units.

Units housing older-headed families were, for the most part (70 percent), occupied by husband-wife families. Only seven percent and 23 percent, respectively, of these units were occupied by households headed by older males and females whose spouses were not present. Sixty-nine percent of the older-headed units were two-person households, while 17 percent were occupied by three persons, six percent by four persons, and seven percent by five or more persons.

Homeownership.--Older household heads in Georgia were somewhat more likely than younger heads to own their homes in 1970; two-thirds of the units headed by persons 60 or older (66.5 percent) were owned compared to 59.4 percent of the units headed by persons under 60. While the same pattern held among older blacks, they were much less likely than whites to own their homes; in fact, less than half (49.7 percent) of the units headed by 60+ blacks were owner-occupied.

Regardless of race, however, the proportion living in owner-occupied units appears to decline somewhat after age 65. Yet this proportion was only slightly

lower for the group 65 and over (65.3 percent) than those aged 60-64 (68.9 percent), implying a rather tenacious desire on the part of the elderly to remain in their own homes.

Ownership rates varied considerably depending on the type of older family in residence. Units occupied by older-headed families were much more likely to be owned (72 percent) than were those occupied by older heads living alone (54 percent). Conversely, less than a third (30.7 percent) of the owner-occupied units with 65+ heads consisted of one-person households, while almost half (49 percent) of the renter-occupied units were occupied by household heads living alone.

House Value and Rent.--In 1970 the median market value of housing units owned by household heads 65 or older was \$10,300, an investment less than that for heads aged 60 to 64 (\$11,700) and much less than that for heads under 60 (\$15,900). While one in every ten (9.8 percent) homes owned by 65+ heads was worth \$25,000 or more, some 70 percent were valued at under \$15,000. With a median value of \$6,700, homes owned by older blacks were valued at significantly less.

Of the older households which were renting in 1970, nearly half (49 percent) paid less than \$60 per month in rent, and another quarter (25.5 percent) paid between \$60 and \$99. About half (51.9 percent) of these households spent 35 percent or more of their incomes for rent.

Indicators of Housing Quality.--One indicator of the quality of housing is the presence of plumbing facilities. Nearly one of every five (19.8 percent) units occupied by households with 65+ heads was lacking some or all of the plumbing facilities inquired about by the 1970 Census (hot and cold piped water, toilet facilities, and bathing facilities). This was nearly double the proportion of housing units with plumbing deficiencies for the under-60 group.

Moreover, units occupied by older blacks were twice as likely to lack plumbing facilities (42.3 percent) as those occupied by the total older population.

Another indicator of housing quality, the presence of complete kitchen facilities, is useful in estimating the ability of the unit's occupants to prepare nutritionally adequate meals. A complete kitchen facility, defined as one which is equipped with a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator, was lacking in ten percent of the households headed by Georgians 60 or over in 1970 (Administration on Aging, 1976).

Crowding of units, measured by the ratio of persons to rooms, is much less prevalent among the older population. Only 3.2 percent of the units with 65+ heads and five percent of those with heads 60 to 64 were so crowded that they had more than one person per room. In contrast, this "crowded" condition existed among nearly 13 percent of the units occupied by households with heads under 60.

Inadequate Housing.--The housing problems of the State's older citizens are further illustrated by information on "inadequate housing" drawn from a special tabulation of 1970 census data. Inadequate housing conditions were defined as follows:

1. Households occupying units lacking some plumbing; and/or
2. Households with more than 1.25 persons per room; and/or
3. a. Tenant households paying more than 25 percent of income for rent; or
b. Owner households occupying housing more than 30 years old and valued at less than specified minimum amounts (\$7,500 for metropolitan areas and \$5,000 for non-metropolitan areas).

For this tabulation elderly households included those in which a person 62 or older resided, whether he or she was the head of household or not. Of the 342,309 units in which a Georgian 62 or older resided, 28.9 percent were one-person households, and another 41.4 percent were two-person households.

Households with a member 62 or older experienced a disproportionate share of housing problems. While occupying only a fourth of all units in the State, these elderly households occupied almost a third (32.5 percent) of all the inadequate units. In fact, about 35 percent of the units occupied by persons 62 or over were inadequate.

Two-thirds (67 percent) of the units with a member 62 or older were owner-occupied, and one-third were renter-occupied. However, over three times as many of the rented (66.6 percent) as of the owned units (19.2 percent) were inadequate. Thus, older homeowners, who generally had higher incomes than older renters, were more likely to have adequate housing. However, even at low income levels, most owners occupied adequate housing. For instance, only 11.7 percent of the renters with annual incomes of less than \$2,000 were living in adequate housing compared to 67.1 percent of the owners with similar incomes.

RETIREMENT

It is impossible to overstate the importance of work-derived income and benefits in determining the standard of living of retirees. The increasingly-widespread availability of generous benefits has made it possible for many people to retire early in recent years, while others have been obliged to continue working well past the point when they should have left the labor force. Still others leave work to enter poverty.

The years since 1959 have seen a great decrease in the degree of poverty among Americans 65 years of age and older. More than one third of this 65 and over group were at or below the poverty level in 1959. By the year 1976 this ratio had decreased to some 15 percent. However, in both 1959 and 1976 the incidence of poverty was much greater among the elderly than among those under 65. The highest poverty rate occurred among the aged individuals not living in families, most of whom were women. Work-derived income clearly makes a difference, as far as poverty is concerned, within the elderly group. In 1975 nearly 70 percent of all social security recipients also had income from earnings, some of course, because they had retired during the year, but many because they were employed part-time. Also early retirees (before age 62) will suffer rather significant reductions in social security benefits, thus, they are more apt to find themselves below the poverty line.

The social security system now covers some 90 percent of all U.S. workers and many of the remaining 10 percent are covered by government plans not integrated with social security. More than 17 million persons, not including wives, husbands or survivors, are today receiving retired workers benefits, also some 2 million persons aged 65 and over are receiving supplemental security income (SSI), including 65 percent who receive regular social security benefits as well.

Lowering the retirement age has the effect of shifting more of the cost of unemployment onto the older population, when early retirement is justified as a means of solving unemployment. Since it may also result in levels of income for the retired which are seldom equal to their previous earnings, part of the costs are borne by the retirees themselves. This part of the early retirement practice is, at the same time, an example of the impact on the individual retiree and of the impact on the total economy in terms of the retirees reduced purchasing power and increased reliance on some form of social assistance. At what point will the economy cease to be able to afford a continuing decline in the average age at retirement?

Studies conducted during the early and middle sixties indicated that health was the controlling factor in the retirement decision among the majority of workers, however, more recently the literature on the topic of early retirement has stressed the growing importance of financial incentives to retire. These incentives which include the level of retirement benefits, retirement income as a ratio of previous earnings and expected retirement income in absolute terms have led some researchers to conclude that the financial incentive has overcome, in recent years, the importance of health status.

Although great strides have been made since the 1920's and '30's toward programs and policies aimed at improving the living conditions of the nation's older population, much more will need to be done during the present and the following decades. Therefore continuing studies, producing a wealth of information for the use of those engaged in planning and implementing programs for the benefit of an ever increasing segment of our society, will be of extreme importance.

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Decennial Percent Increase of Population 65 Years Old and Over,
by Sex and Year, for the United States and Georgia:
1910-1980

Year	Decennial Increase of Population 65 Years and Over							
	United States		Total		Georgia		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Males	%	Number	%
1910	3,986,000	28.6	80,729	21.6	39,345	21.3	41,384	21.9
1920	4,929,000	23.7	102,111	26.5	51,775	31.6	50,336	21.6
1930	6,705,000	36.0	113,278	10.9	56,432	9.0	56,846	12.9
1940	9,031,000	34.7	158,714	40.1	76,896	36.3	81,818	43.9
1950	12,397,000	37.3	219,655	38.4	99,598	29.5	120,057	46.7
1960	16,679,000	34.5	290,661	32.3	123,103	23.6	167,558	39.6
1970	20,177,000	21.0	367,458	26.4	144,035	17.0	223,423	33.3
1980*	24,051,000	19.2	467,947	27.3	184,090	27.8	283,857	27.0

*Projected

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Some Demographic Aspects of Aging in the United States," Series P-23, No. 43, February, 1973.

_____, Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-B12, Georgia, Table 21.

Georgia Office of Planning and Budget, Division of State Planning, State Data Center, County Population Projections Georgia: 1980, September, 1972.
Georgia Department of Human Resources

Marital Status of Persons 60 Years and Over, by
Age and Sex, for Georgia: 1970

Sex and Age	Marital Status of Persons 60 Years and Over					
	Married		Widowed		Other*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Total**</u>						
Age 60+	305,137	56.2	188,471	34.7	49,689	9.2
60-64	124,611	71.0	33,808	19.3	17,122	9.7
Age 65+	180,526	49.1	154,663	42.0	32,567	8.9
65-69	84,428	60.2	42,948	30.6	12,753	9.1
70-74	51,147	52.5	37,999	39.0	8,259	8.5
75-79	27,218	41.6	32,471	49.6	5,770	8.8
80-84	11,839	31.1	23,388	61.5	2,783	7.3
85+	5,894	22.0	17,857	66.7	3,002	11.2
<u>Males</u>						
Age 60+	176,845	79.0	29,129	13.0	17,864	8.0
60-64	67,793	85.6	4,976	6.3	6,464	8.2
Age 65+	109,052	75.4	24,153	16.7	11,400	7.9
65-69	47,331	80.9	6,563	11.2	4,591	7.8
70-74	31,333	79.3	5,273	13.4	2,891	7.3
75-79	17,578	71.0	5,215	21.1	1,975	8.0
80-84	8,578	64.1	3,954	29.6	846	6.3
85+	4,232	49.9	3,148	37.1	1,097	12.9
<u>Females</u>						
Age 60+	128,292	40.1	159,342	50.0	31,825	10.0
60-64	56,818	59.0	28,832	29.9	10,658	11.1
Age 65+	71,474	32.0	130,510	58.5	21,167	9.5
65-69	37,097	45.4	36,385	44.6	8,162	10.0
70-74	19,814	34.2	32,726	56.5	5,368	9.3
75-79	9,640	23.7	27,256	67.0	3,795	9.3
80-84	3,261	13.2	19,434	78.9	1,937	7.9
85+	1,662	9.1	14,709	80.5	1,905	10.4

*Includes single and divorced.

**Since these figures are based on a sample of the population, they may differ slightly from statistics found in census reports based on counts of the entire population.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, Detailed Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-D12, Georgia, Table 152.
Georgia Department of Human Resources

Marital Status of Persons 65 Years and Over,
by Sex, for Georgia: 1970

Marital Status	Person 65 Years and Over					
	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Total Population</u>	367,756	100.0	144,605	100.0	223,151	100.0
Single	23,460	6.4	7,835	5.4	15,625	7.0
Married	180,526	49.1	109,052	75.4	71,474	32.0
Spouse Present	166,746	45.3	101,909	70.5	64,837	29.0
Spouse Absent	13,780	3.8	7,143	4.9	6,637	3.0
Divorced	9,107	2.5	3,565	2.5	5,542	2.5
Widowed	154,663	42.0	24,153	16.7	130,510	58.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, Detailed Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-D12, Georgia, Table 152.
Georgia Department of Human Resources

Average Life Expectancy in Years at Selected Ages,
By Race and Sex, for the United States: 1973

Age	Average Remaining Years of Life								
	All Races			White			All Other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
At Birth	71.3	67.6	75.3	72.2	68.4	76.1	65.9	61.9	70.1
At Age:									
50	26.3	23.4	29.1	26.6	23.6	29.5	23.9	21.5	26.4
55	22.3	19.6	24.9	22.5	19.7	25.2	20.5	18.3	22.7
60	18.6	16.2	20.9	18.8	16.2	21.1	17.5	15.6	19.3
65	15.3	13.1	17.2	15.3	13.2	17.3	14.7	13.1	16.2
70	12.2	10.4	13.6	12.2	10.4	13.7	12.0	10.7	13.2
75	9.5	8.2	10.5	9.4	8.1	10.4	10.3	9.2	11.3
80	7.3	6.4	7.9	7.2	6.3	7.9	8.7	7.9	9.4
85	5.4	4.8	5.8	5.3	4.7	5.7	6.8	6.3	7.3

Source: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1973, Life Tables, Volume II - Section 5.
Georgia Department of Human Resources

State and SMSA's Total Population 1960 and 1970
Population Ages 60 and older - 65 and older
75 and older and Percent Change

Total	State and SMSA's						
	State	Albany	Atlanta	Augusta (Ga. Part)	Columbus (Ga. Part)	Macon	Savannah
All ages 1960	3,943,116	81,884	1,169,047	149,024	171,634	196,806	204,669
All ages 1970	4,589,575	96,683	1,597,816	184,764	193,190	226,782	207,938
Percent Change	16.4	18.1	36.7	24.0	12.6	15.2	1.6
60 & older 1960	416,329	5,951	115,939	13,615	11,412	18,027	19,907
60 & older 1970	543,023	8,233	161,038	17,599	15,798	24,153	25,567
Percent Change	30.4	38.3	38.9	29.3	38.4	34.0	28.4
65 & older 1960	290,661	4,114	79,215	9,337	7,620	12,363	13,589
65 & older 1970	367,458	5,586	107,486	11,835	10,233	16,251	17,176
Percent Change	26.4	35.8	35.7	26.8	34.3	31.4	26.4
75 & older 1960	95,870	1,374	26,225	2,937	2,332	3,987	4,137
75 & older 1970	132,352	1,825	38,218	4,160	3,385	5,849	5,989
Percent Change	38.1	32.8	45.7	41.6	45.2	46.7	44.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population:
1960 PC (1)-12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1)-B 12 Tables 20 and 35

State and SMSA's Male Population 1960 and 1970
Population Ages 60 and older - 65 and older
75 and older and Percent Change

	State and SMSA's						
Total	State	Albany	Atlanta	Augusta (Ga. Part)	Columbus (Ga. Part)	Macon	Savannah
All ages 1960	1,925,913	40,302	564,351	76,557	88,732	94,574	98,790
All ages 1970	2,230,696	47,006	771,751	95,813	100,458	108,274	99,928
Percent Change	15.8	16.6	36.8	25.2	13.2	14.5	1.2
60 & older 1960	180,089	2,435	48,604	5,739	4,502	7,413	8,380
60 & older 1970	223,737	3,257	64,550	6,915	6,015	9,403	10,232
Percent Change	24.2	33.8	32.8	20.5	33.6	26.8	22.1
65 & older 1960	123,103	1,649	32,251	3,814	2,855	4,962	5,573
65 & older 1970	144,035	2,073	40,546	4,401	3,651	5,921	6,472
Percent Change	17.0	25.7	25.7	15.4	27.9	19.3	16.1
75 & older 1960	38,624	550	9,776	1,100	796	1,478	1,528
75 & older 1970	47,132	602	12,877	1,349	1,054	1,905	2,041
Percent Change	22.0	9.5	31.7	22.6	32.4	28.9	33.6

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population:
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

State and SMSA's Female Population 1960 and 1970
Population Ages 60 and older - 65 and older
75 and older and Percent Change

<u>Total</u>	<u>State and SMSA's</u>						
	<u>State</u>	<u>Albany</u>	<u>Atlanta</u>	<u>Augusta (Ga. Part)</u>	<u>Columbus (Ga. Part)</u>	<u>Macon</u>	<u>Savannah</u>
All ages 1960	2,017,203	41,582	604,696	72,467	82,902	102,232	105,879
All ages 1970	2,358,879	49,677	826,065	88,951	92,732	118,508	108,010
Percent Change	16.9	19.5	36.6	22.7	11.9	15.9	2.0
60 & older 1960	236,240	3,516	67,335	7,876	6,910	10,614	11,527
60 & older 1970	319,286	4,976	96,488	10,684	9,783	14,750	15,335
Percent Change	35.2	41.5	43.3	35.7	41.6	39.0	33.0
65 & older 1960	167,558	2,465	46,964	5,523	4,765	7,401	8,016
65 & older 1970	223,423	3,513	66,940	7,434	6,582	10,330	10,704
Percent Change	33.3	42.5	42.5	34.6	38.1	39.6	33.5
75 & older 1960	57,246	824	16,449	1,837	1,536	2,509	2,609
75 & older 1970	85,220	1,223	25,341	2,811	2,331	3,944	3,948
Percent Change	48.9	48.4	54.1	53.0	51.8	57.2	51.3

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

State and SMSA's White Population 1960 and 1970
Population Ages 60 and older - 65 and older
75 and older and Percent Change

	State and SMSA's						
				Augusta (Ga. Part)	Columbus (Ga. Part)	Macon	Savannah
Total	State	Albany	Atlanta				
All ages 1960	2,817,223	51,996	901,867	101,120	130,762	131,790	134,686
All ages 1970	3,391,242	62,539	1,246,576	129,622	144,215	157,124	138,317
Percent Change	20.4	20.3	38.2	28.2	10.3	19.2	2.7
60 & older 1960	310,151	3,208	93,806	8,993	8,395	12,060	13,212
60 & older 1970	412,717	4,709	129,211	11,995	11,375	16,650	16,996
Percent Change	33.1	46.8	37.7	33.4	35.5	38.1	28.6
65 & older 1960	215,286	2,142	64,292	6,090	5,579	8,205	9,058
65 & older 1970	278,262	3,099	86,342	7,997	7,312	11,112	11,378
Percent Change	29.3	44.7	34.3	31.3	31.1	35.4	25.6
75 & older 1960	72,279	686	21,274	1,971	1,766	2,734	2,879
75 & older 1970	101,991	1,053	31,439	2,838	2,470	4,060	4,134
Percent Change	41.1	53.5	47.8	44.0	39.9	48.5	43.6

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

State and SMSA's White Male Population 1960 and 1970
Population Ages 60 and older - 65 and older
75 and older and Percent Changes

Total	State and SMSA's						
	State	Albany	Atlanta	Augusta (Ga. Part)	Columbus (Ga. Part)	Macon	Savannah
All ages 1960	1,391,735	26,531	439,243	53,792	68,892	64,146	65,961
All ages 1970	1,666,657	31,319	607,824	68,874	76,719	76,123	67,726
Percent Change	19.8	18.0	38.4	28.0	11.4	18.7	2.7
60 & older 1960	134,845	1,364	39,253	3,836	3,350	4,978	5,452
60 & older 1970	170,607	1,898	52,021	4,703	4,345	6,470	6,691
Percent Change	26.5	39.1	32.5	22.6	29.7	30.0	22.7
65 & older 1960	91,208	895	25,965	2,493	2,093	3,279	3,625
65 & older 1970	108,882	1,144	32,557	2,951	2,580	4,025	4,123
Percent Change	19.4	27.8	25.4	18.4	23.3	22.8	13.7
75 & older 1960	28,673	266	7,530	698	600	1,010	1,041
75 & older 1970	35,770	325	10,482	902	747	1,273	1,311
Percent Change	24.8	22.2	39.2	29.2	24.5	26.0	25.9

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

State and SMSA's White Female Population 1960 and 1970
Population Ages 60 and older - 65 and older
75 and older and Percent Change

Total	State and SMSA's						
	State	Albany	Atlanta	Augusta (Ga. Part)	Columbus (Ga. Part)	Macon	Savannah
All ages 1960	1,425,488	25,465	462,574	47,328	61,870	67,644	68,725
All ages 1970	1,724,585	31,220	638,752	60,748	67,496	81,001	70,591
Percent Change	21.0	22.6	38.1	28.4	9.1	19.7	2.7
60 & older 1960	175,306	1,844	54,553	5,157	5,045	7,082	7,760
60 & older 1970	242,110	2,811	77,190	7,292	7,030	10,180	10,305
Percent Change	38.1	52.4	41.5	41.4	39.3	43.7	32.8
65 & older 1960	124,078	1,247	38,327	3,597	3,486	4,926	5,433
65 & older 1970	169,380	1,955	53,785	5,046	4,732	7,087	7,255
Percent Change	36.5	56.8	40.3	40.3	35.7	43.9	33.5
75 & older 1960	43,606	420	13,744	1,273	1,166	1,724	1,838
75 & older 1970	66,221	728	20,957	1,936	1,723	2,787	2,823
Percent Change	51.9	73.3	52.5	52.1	47.8	61.7	53.6

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

State and SMSA's Black Population 1960 ^{1/} and 1970
Population Ages 60 and older - 65 and older
75 and older and Percent Changes

Total	State and SMSA's						
	State	Albany	Atlanta	Augusta (Ga. Part)	Columbus (Ga. Part)	Macon	Savannah
All ages 1960	1,125,893	29,888	267,180	47,904	40,872	65,016	69,983
All ages 1970	1,187,149	33,770	347,608	53,480	47,435	69,277	68,778
Percent Change	5.4	13.0	30.1	11.6	16.1	6.6	-1.7
60 & older 1960	160,178	2,743	22,233	4,622	3,017	5,967	6,695
60 & older 1970	129,540	3,513	31,545	5,548	4,401	7,471	8,501
Percent Change	22.0	28.1	41.9	20.0	45.9	25.2	27.0
65 & older 1960	75,375	1,972	15,023	3,247	2,041	4,158	4,531
65 & older 1970	88,642	2,477	20,944	3,799	2,907	5,115	5,749
Percent Change	17.6	25.6	39.4	17.0	42.4	23.0	26.9
75 & older 1960	23,591	688	4,550	966	576	1,253	1,258
75 & older 1970	30,081	766	6,680	1,309	910	1,778	1,831
Percent Change	27.5	11.3	46.8	35.5	58.0	41.9	45.5

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

^{1/} The 1970 figures are for blacks only. In 1960 data were presented for "Nonwhites", or persons of all races other than white. Generally, statistics for the nonwhite population reflect the characteristics of the black population since over 99 percent of Georgia's nonwhite population in 1960 was black.

State and SMSA's Black Male Population 1960 and 1970
Population Ages 60 and older - 65 and older
75 and older and Percent Change

<u>Total</u>	<u>State and SMSA's</u>						
	<u>State</u>	<u>Albany</u>	<u>Atlanta</u>	<u>Augusta (Ga. Part)</u>	<u>Columbus (Ga. Part)</u>	<u>Macon</u>	<u>Savannah</u>
All ages 1960	543,178	13,771	125,058	22,765	19,840	30,428	32,829
All ages 1970	558,207	15,484	162,085	25,978	22,890	31,995	31,735
Percent Change	4.5	12.4	29.6	14.1	15.4	5.1	-3.3
60 & older 1960	45,244	1,071	9,351	1,903	1,152	2,435	2,928
60 & older 1970	52,783	1,355	12,410	2,191	1,660	2,915	3,509
Percent Change	16.7	26.5	32.7	15.1	44.1	19.7	19.8
65 & older 1960	31,895	754	6,286	1,321	762	1,683	1,948
65 & older 1970	34,897	925	7,905	1,437	1,065	1,883	2,328
Percent Change	9.4	22.7	25.8	8.8	39.8	11.9	19.5
75 & older 1960	9,951	284	1,845	402	206	468	487
75 & older 1970	11,218	273	2,345	444	306	625	719
Percent Change	12.7	-3.9	27.1	10.4	48.5	33.5	47.6

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

State and SMSA's Black Female Population 1960 and 1970
Population Ages 60 and older - 65 and older
75 and older and Percent Change

Total	State and SMSA's						
	State	Albany	Atlanta	Augusta (Ga. Part)	Columbus (Ga. Part)	Macon	Savannah
All ages 1960	591,715	16,117	142,122	25,139	21,032	34,588	37,154
All ages 1970	628,942	18,286	185,523	27,502	24,545	37,282	37,043
Percent Change	6.3	13.5	30.5	9.4	16.7	7.8	-0.3
60 & older 1960	60,934	1,672	12,882	2,719	1,865	3,532	3,767
60 & older 1970	76,757	2,158	19,135	3,357	2,741	4,556	4,992
Percent Change	26.0	29.1	48.5	23.5	47.0	29.0	32.5
65 & older 1960	43,480	1,218	8,737	1,926	1,279	2,475	2,583
65 & older 1970	53,745	1,552	13,039	2,362	1,842	3,232	3,421
Percent Change	23.6	27.4	49.2	22.6	44.0	30.6	32.4
75 & older 1960	13,640	404	2,705	564	370	785	771
75 & older 1970	18,863	493	4,335	865	604	1,153	1,112
Percent Change	38.3	22.0	60.3	53.4	63.2	46.9	44.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

Population Percent Change 1960 to 1970

State and SMSA's
By Sex, Race and Selected Age Groups (showing Ages 45 to 59 for Comparison)

	Total All Ages				45 to 59				60 and Over				65 and Over			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
State	19.8	21.0	4.5	6.3	22.6	24.5	-1.7	3.0	26.5	38.1	16.7	26.0	19.4	36.5	9.4	23.6
Albany	18.0	22.6	12.4	13.5	46.6	59.0	3.9	4.1	39.1	52.4	26.5	29.1	27.8	56.8	22.7	27.4
Atlanta	38.4	38.1	29.6	30.5	40.3	36.4	12.5	14.7	32.5	41.5	32.7	48.5	25.4	40.3	25.8	49.2
Augusta (Ga. Part)	28.0	28.4	14.1	9.4	34.2	29.1	3.4	9.6	22.6	41.4	15.1	23.5	18.4	40.3	8.8	22.6
Columbus (Ga. Part)	11.4	9.1	15.4	16.7	23.4	26.3	8.1	8.4	29.7	39.3	44.1	47.0	23.3	35.7	39.8	44.0
Macon	18.7	19.7	5.1	7.8	40.4	39.7	5.0	7.1	30.0	43.7	19.7	29.0	22.8	43.9	11.9	30.6
Savannah	2.7	2.7	-3.3	-0.3	16.9	18.7	-8.1	-2.6	22.7	32.8	19.8	32.5	13.7	33.5	19.5	32.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1)-12B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1)-B 12 Tables 20 and 35

State and SMSA' Population Percent Change from 1960 to 1970
Total and Selected Age Groups by Race

Male and Female	Total	60 and over	65 and over	75 and over
State	16.4	30.4	26.4	38.1
White	20.4	33.1	29.3	41.1
Black	5.4	22.0	17.6	27.5
Albany	18.1	38.3	35.8	32.8
White	20.3	46.8	44.7	53.5
Black	13.0	28.1	25.6	11.3
Atlanta	36.7	38.9	35.7	45.7
White	38.2	37.7	34.3	47.8
Black	30.1	41.9	39.4	46.8
Augusta (Ga. Part)	24.0	29.3	26.8	41.6
White	28.2	33.4	31.3	44.0
Black	11.6	20.0	17.0	35.5
Columbus (Ga. Part)	12.6	38.4	34.3	45.2
White	10.3	35.5	31.1	39.9
Black	16.1	45.9	42.4	58.0
Macon	15.2	34.0	31.4	46.7
White	19.2	38.1	35.4	48.5
Black	6.6	25.2	23.0	41.9
Savannah	1.6	28.4	26.4	44.8
White	2.7	28.6	25.6	43.6
Black	-1.7	27.0	26.9	45.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B12 Tables 20 and 35

State and SMSA's Population Percent Change from 1960 to 1970
Total and Selected Age Groups by Sex

White and Black	Total	60 and over	65 and over	75 and over
State	16.4	30.4	26.4	38.1
Male	15.8	24.2	17.0	22.0
Female	16.9	35.2	33.3	48.9
Albany	18.1	38.3	35.8	32.8
Male	16.6	33.8	25.7	9.5
Female	19.5	41.5	42.5	48.4
Atlanta	36.7	38.9	35.7	45.7
Male	36.8	32.8	25.7	31.7
Female	36.6	43.3	42.5	54.1
Augusta (Ga. Part)	24.0	29.3	26.8	41.6
Male	25.2	20.5	15.4	22.6
Female	22.7	35.7	34.6	53.0
Columbus (Ga. Part)	12.6	38.4	34.3	45.2
Male	13.2	33.6	27.9	32.4
Female	11.9	41.6	38.1	51.8
Macon	15.2	34.0	31.4	46.7
Male	14.5	26.8	19.3	28.9
Female	15.9	39.0	39.6	57.2
Savannah	1.6	28.4	26.4	44.8
Male	1.2	22.1	16.1	33.6
Female	2.0	33.0	33.5	51.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1)-12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1)-B 12 Tables 20 and 35

State and SMSA's Population Percent Change from 1960 to 1970
Total and Selected Age Groups White by Sex

White	Total	60 and over	65 and over	75 and over
State	20.4	33.1	29.3	41.1
Male	19.8	26.5	19.4	24.8
Female	21.0	38.1	36.5	51.9
Albany	20.3	46.8	44.7	53.5
Male	18.0	39.1	27.8	22.2
Female	22.6	52.4	56.8	73.3
Atlanta	38.2	37.7	34.3	47.8
Male	38.4	32.5	25.4	39.2
Female	38.1	41.5	40.3	52.5
Augusta (Ga. Part)	28.2	33.4	31.3	44.0
Male	28.0	22.6	18.4	29.2
Female	28.4	41.4	40.3	52.1
Columbus (Ga. Part)	10.3	35.5	31.1	39.9
Male	11.4	29.7	23.3	24.5
Female	9.1	39.3	35.7	47.8
Macon	19.2	38.1	35.4	48.5
Male	18.7	30.0	22.8	26.0
Female	19.7	43.7	43.9	61.7
Savannah	2.7	28.6	25.6	43.6
Male	2.7	22.7	13.7	25.9
Female	2.7	32.8	33.5	53.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

State and SMSA's Population Percent Change 1960 to 1970
Total and Selected Age Groups, Black by Sex

Black	Total	60 and over	65 and over	75 and over
State	5.4	22.0	17.6	27.5
Male	4.5	16.7	9.4	12.7
Female	6.3	26.0	23.6	38.3
Albany	13.0	28.1	25.6	11.3
Male	12.4	26.5	22.7	-3.9
Female	13.5	29.1	27.4	22.0
Atlanta	30.1	41.9	39.4	46.8
Male	29.6	32.7	25.8	27.1
Female	30.5	48.5	49.2	60.3
Augusta (Ga. Part)	11.6	20.0	17.0	35.5
Male	14.1	15.1	8.8	10.4
Female	9.4	23.5	22.6	53.4
Columbus (Ga. Part)	16.1	45.9	42.4	58.0
Male	15.4	44.1	39.8	48.5
Female	16.7	47.0	44.0	63.2
Macon	6.6	25.2	23.0	41.9
Male	5.1	19.7	11.9	33.5
Female	7.8	29.0	30.6	46.9
Savannah	-1.7	27.0	26.9	45.5
Male	-3.3	19.8	19.5	47.6
Female	-0.3	32.5	32.4	44.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

Total Population, 45-54 Years and 55 Years and over in Five Year Age Groups
for Georgia and SMSA's-1970

State and SMSA's	Total All Ages	Age 45 - 54	Age 55 - 59	Age 60 - 64	Age 65 - 69	Age 70 - 74	Age 75 - 79	Age 80 - 84	Age 85 +
State	4,589,575	485,103	207,126	175,565	137,744	97,362	65,941	39,285	27,126
Albany	96,683	9,106	3,402	2,647	2,233	1,528	845	548	432
Atlanta	1,597,816	168,716	65,525	53,552	40,570	28,698	18,951	11,360	7,907
Augusta(Ga. Part)	184,764	17,724	6,926	5,764	4,507	3,168	2,161	1,200	799
Columbus(Ga. Part)	193,190	17,659	6,835	5,565	4,132	2,716	1,726	939	720
Macon	226,782	25,914	9,669	7,902	6,073	4,329	2,902	1,654	1,293
Savannah	207,938	23,272	9,830	8,391	6,596	4,591	3,097	1,717	1,175

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

Male Population, 45-54 Years, and 55 Years and Over in Five Year Age Groups
for Georgia and SMSA's-1970

State and SMSA's	Total All Ages	Age 45 - 54	Age 55 - 59	Age 60 - 64	Age 65 - 69	Age 70 - 74	Age 75 - 79	Age 80 - 84	Age 85 +
State	2,230,696	232,345	97,611	79,702	58,105	38,798	24,742	13,550	8,840
Albany	47,006	4,316	1,592	1,184	906	565	294	157	151
Atlanta	771,751	82,002	30,884	24,004	16,620	11,049	6,767	3,724	2,386
Augusta(Ga. Part)	95,813	8,627	3,245	2,514	1,805	1,247	749	367	233
Columbus(Ga. Part)	100,458	8,349	3,154	2,364	1,593	1,004	574	267	213
Macon	108,274	12,501	4,517	3,482	2,437	1,579	1,002	512	391
Savannah	99,928	10,983	4,679	3,760	2,719	1,712	1,116	572	353

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

Female Population, 45-54 Years, and 55 Years and Over in Five Year Age Groups
for Georgia and SMSA's-1970

State and SMSA's	Total All Ages	Age 45 - 54	Age 55 - 59	Age 60 - 64	Age 65 - 69	Age 70 - 74	Age 75 - 79	Age 80 - 84	Age 85 +
State	2,358,879	252,758	109,515	95,863	79,639	58,564	41,199	25,735	18,286
Albany	49,677	4,790	1,810	1,463	1,327	963	551	391	281
Atlanta	826,065	86,714	34,641	29,548	23,950	17,649	12,184	7,636	5,521
Augusta(Ca. Part)	88,951	9,097	3,681	3,250	2,702	1,921	1,412	833	566
Columbus(Ga. Part)	92,732	9,310	3,681	3,201	2,539	1,712	1,152	672	507
Macon	118,508	13,413	5,152	4,420	3,636	2,750	1,900	1,142	902
Savannah	108,010	12,289	5,151	4,631	3,877	2,879	1,981	1,145	822

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

White Population, 45-54 Years, and 55 Years and Over in Five Year Age Groups
for Georgia and SMSA's-1970

State and SMSA's	Total All Ages	Age 45 - 54	Age 55 - 59	Age 60 - 64	Age 65 - 69	Age 70 - 74	Age 75 - 79	Age 80 - 84	Age 85 - +
State	3,391,242	381,083	158,818	134,455	101,976	74,295	51,776	30,431	19,784
Albany	62,539	6,447	2,208	1,610	1,178	868	524	335	194
Atlanta	1,246,576	138,968	52,418	42,869	31,817	23,086	15,767	9,443	6,229
Augusta (Ga. Part)	129,622	12,926	4,739	3,998	2,984	2,175	1,505	808	525
Columbus (Ga. Part)	144,215	13,484	5,014	4,063	2,880	1,962	1,283	716	471
Macon	157,124	19,666	6,839	5,538	4,073	2,979	2,047	1,167	846
Savannah	138,317	16,249	6,740	5,618	4,207	3,037	2,165	1,193	776

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

White Male Population, 45-54 Years, and 55 Years and Over in Five Year Age Groups
for Georgia and SMSA's-1970

State and SMSA's	Total All Ages	Age 45 - 54	Age 55 - 59	Age 60 - 64	Age 65 - 69	Age 70 - 74	Age 75 - 79	Age 80 - 84	Age 85 - +
State	1,666,657	185,903	75,924	61,725	43,496	29,616	19,233	10,350	6,187
Albany	31,319	3,134	1,090	754	491	328	169	95	61
Atlanta	607,824	68,640	25,051	19,464	13,218	8,857	5,607	3,021	1,854
Augusta (Ga. Part)	68,874	6,511	2,283	1,752	1,204	845	521	231	150
Columbus (Ga. Part)	76,719	6,508	2,377	1,765	1,108	725	412	202	133
Macon	76,123	9,705	3,289	2,445	1,667	1,085	686	348	239
Savannah	67,726	7,893	3,252	2,568	1,710	1,102	720	381	210

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

White Female Population, 45-54 Years, and 55 Years and Over in Five Year Age Groups
for Georgia and SMSA's-1970

State and SMSA's	Total All Ages	Age 45 - 54	Age 55 - 59	Age 60 - 64	Age 65 - 69	Age 70 - 74	Age 75 - 79	Age 80 - 84	Age 85 - +
State	1,724,585	195,180	82,894	72,730	58,480	44,679	32,543	20,081	13,597
Albany	31,220	3,313	1,118	856	687	540	355	240	133
Atlanta	638,752	70,328	27,367	23,405	18,599	14,229	10,160	6,422	4,375
Augusta (Ga. Part)	60,748	6,415	2,456	2,246	1,780	1,330	984	577	375
Columbus (Ga. Part)	67,496	6,976	2,637	2,298	1,772	1,237	871	514	338
Macon	81,001	9,961	3,550	3,093	2,406	1,894	1,361	819	607
Savannah	70,591	8,356	3,488	3,050	2,497	1,935	1,445	812	566

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

Black Population, 45-54 Years, and 55 Years and Over in Five Year Age Groups
for Georgia and SMSA's-1970

State and SMSA's	Total All Ages	Age 45 - 54	Age 55 - 59	Age 60 - 64	Age 65 - 69	Age 70 - 74	Age 75 - 79	Age 80 - 84	Age 85 - +
State	1,187,149	103,353	48,091	40,898	35,627	22,934	14,091	8,778	7,212
Albany	33,770	2,647	1,191	1,036	1,053	658	320	212	234
Atlanta	347,608	29,478	13,003	10,601	8,697	5,567	3,154	1,876	1,650
Augusta (Ga. Part)	53,480	4,711	2,168	1,749	1,514	976	652	389	268
Columbus (Ga. Part)	47,435	4,122	1,812	1,494	1,249	748	440	223	247
Macon	69,277	6,232	2,826	2,356	1,993	1,344	852	486	440
Savannah	68,778	6,960	3,071	2,752	2,377	1,541	924	519	388

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

Black Male Population, 45-54 Years, and 55 Years and Over in Five Year Age Groups
for Georgia and SMSA's-1970

State and SMSA's	Total All Ages	Age 45 - 54	Age 55 - 59	Age 60 - 64	Age 65 - 69	Age 70 - 74	Age 75 - 79	Age 80 - 84	Age 85 - +
State	558,207	46,103	21,570	17,886	14,546	9,133	5,477	3,168	2,573
Albany	15,484	1,176	501	430	415	237	125	61	87
Atlanta	162,085	13,220	5,773	4,505	3,381	2,179	1,148	679	518
Augusta (Ga. Part)	25,978	2,076	955	754	597	396	226	136	82
Columbus (Ga. Part)	22,890	1,815	771	595	485	274	162	65	79
Macon	31,995	2,791	1,227	1,032	766	492	315	164	146
Savannah	31,735	3,058	1,415	1,181	1,005	604	394	190	135

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 17
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

Black Female Population, 45-54 Years, and 55 Years and Over in Five Year Age Groups
for Georgia and SMSA's-1970

State and SMSA's	Total All Ages	Age 45 - 54	Age 55 - 59	Age 60 - 64	Age 65 - 69	Age 70 - 74	Age 75 - 79	Age 80 - 84	Age 85 - +
State	628,942	57,250	26,521	23,012	21,081	13,801	8,614	5,610	4,639
Albany	18,286	1,471	690	606	638	421	195	151	147
Atlanta	185,523	16,258	7,230	6,096	5,316	3,388	2,006	1,197	1,132
Augusta (Ga. Part)	27,502	2,635	1,213	995	917	580	426	253	186
Columbus (Ga. Part)	24,545	2,307	1,041	899	764	474	278	158	168
Macon	37,282	3,441	1,599	1,324	1,227	852	537	322	294
Savannah	37,043	3,902	1,656	1,571	1,372	937	530	329	253

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
PC (1) -12 B Tables 16 and 27
PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

State Population 60+ - 65+ - 75+ 1960 and 1970
SMSA Population 60+ - 65+ - 75+ 1960 and 1970 and
SMSA Percentages of the State Totals - in descending order

State and SMSA's	60 and over 1960	60 and over 1970	65 and over 1960	65 and over 1970	75 and over 1960	75 and over 1970
State Total	416,329	543,023	290,661	367,458	95,870	132,352
Atlanta	115,939	161,038	79,215	107,486	26,225	38,218
Percent of State Total	27.8	29.7	27.3	29.3	27.4	28.9
Savannah	19,907	25,567	13,589	17,176	4,137	5,989
Percent of State Total	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.5
Macon	18,027	24,153	12,363	16,251	3,987	5,849
Percent of State Total	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4
Augusta (Ga. Part)	13,615	17,599	9,337	11,835	2,937	4,160
Percent of State Total	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Columbus (Ga. Part)	11,412	15,798	7,620	10,233	2,332	3,385
Percent of State Total	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6
Albany	5,951	8,233	4,114	5,586	1,374	1,825
Percent of State Total	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Total SMSA's	184,851	252,388	126,238	168,567	40,992	59,426
Percent of State Total	44.4	46.5	43.4	45.9	42.8	44.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1) - 12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1) - B 12 Tables 20 and 35

Household Relationship of Persons 65 Years and Over (Including Persons in Group Quarters)
for Georgia and SMSA's: 1970

Household Population Age 65 and Over

State and SMSA's	Family Members		Wife of Head	Other Member	Not Related to Head*	Primary Individuals**		Inmates of Institutions	Other in Group Quarters
	Head					Male	Female		
	Male	Female							
State	106,975	29,298	62,351	59,244	6,046	16,857	69,772	14,968	1,947
Albany	1,452	530	763	1,078	105	295	1,209	108	46
Atlanta	30,468	7,817	18,385	20,028	2,265	4,219	20,271	3,111	922
Augusta(Ga. Part)	3,029	1,032	1,625	2,064	245	618	2,664	491	67
Columbus(Ga. Part)	2,683	903	1,543	2,033	227	431	2,171	204	38
Macon	4,293	1,478	2,395	2,809	272	658	3,282	960	104
Savannah	4,566	1,377	2,614	2,803	347	1,043	3,747	631	48

* Includes any nonrelative to household head, such as lodger, resident employee, friend or partner.

** Included household heads living alone or with nonrelatives only. The great majority of primary individuals are living alone.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC (1) - B 12, Georgia, Table 37
Georgia's Older Population, Office of Aging, Georgia Department of Human Resources

State and SMSA Total Population 1960 and 1970 and Percentage
of the Area Total for Age Groups 60 and Over - 65 and Over - 75 and Over
1960

State	SMSA's	Total All Ages 1960	60 and over 1960	Percent	65 and over 1960	Percent	75 and over 1960	Percent
State		3,943,116	416,329	10.6	290,661	7.4	95,870	2.4
Albany		81,884	5,951	7.3	4,114	5.0	1,374	1.7
Atlanta		1,169,047	115,939	9.9	79,215	6.8	26,225	2.2
Augusta(Ga. Part)		149,024	13,615	9.1	9,337	6.3	2,937	2.0
Columbus (Ga. Part)		171,634	11,412	6.6	7,620	4.4	2,332	1.4
Macon		196,806	18,027	9.2	12,363	6.3	3,987	2.0
Savannah		204,669	19,907	9.7	13,589	6.6	4,137	2.0

		Total all Ages 1970	60 and over 1970	Percent	65 and over 1970	Percent	75 and over 1970	Percent
State		4,589,575	543,023	11.8	367,458	8.0	132,352	2.9
Albany		96,683	8,233	8.5	5,586	5.8	1,825	1.9
Atlanta		1,597,816	161,038	10.1	107,486	6.7	38,218	2.4
Augusta(Ga. Part)		184,764	17,599	9.5	11,835	6.4	4,160	2.3
Columbus (Ga. Part)		193,190	15,798	8.2	10,233	5.3	3,385	1.8
Macon		226,782	24,153	10.7	16,251	7.2	5,849	2.6
Savannah		207,938	25,567	12.3	17,176	8.3	5,989	2.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population
1960 PC (1)-12 B Tables 16 and 27
1970 PC (1)-B 12 Tables 20 and 35

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